

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## A MEMORIAL AGAINST KIDNAPPING.

A memorial is before the Legislature of Ohio for the passage of a law for the better security of persons of color who are residents of this state and are found in other states without free papers. This is a needed and important movement, and if memorials are needed to induce the Legislature to act on the subject, we shall regret that such have not been numerous signed and forwarded. There would be no difficulty in obtaining any number of such signatures.

The memorial states that a woman who was born free in Urbana. Was after the death of her husband in Louisiana deprived of a large estate and of her freedom and served nine years as a slave merely on the presumption drawn from her complexion that she was slave.

The Memorial adds: "Within the last year, three or four persons of this description have been imprisoned in St. Louis, one in Louisville, two in Memphis, and others at other places. And a company of five or six, three of whom are residents of Ohio, were taken from a steamboat at Smithland, Ky., and imprisoned. They came aboard the boat at Cairo, Ill., and she merely touched at Smithland, when the men were taken from her. In addition to these cases, others have occurred of blackmen and others being arrested and imprisoned in Newport and Covington, Ky., to which places they went from Cincinnati in discharge of their duties. In all these cases the arrests were made and the persons detained solely upon the ground that they had with them no sufficient evidence of their freedom."

## AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We find in the last *Liberator* the following letters relative to the labors of some of the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society now in the field. The last Standard also contains a full account of the proceedings of a Convention held at Rochester. Conventions have also been held at Syracuse, Albany and other places.

## THE CAUSE IN ILLINOIS.

Extract of a letter from Andrew T. Foss, dated Sterling, Whiteside Co., (Ill.), Feb. 5, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND MAY: I have commenced my labors in Illinois under favorable circumstances, in some respects. I find many of the old "Third party" men, or "Liberty party" men, in this State. They are, most of them, thoroughly disgusted with the leaders of the Republican party in Congress, and are disposed to aid me in getting up meetings, and are very desirous that our radical doctrines should be preached in the State. Mrs. Lucy N. Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y., is now with me. She has been, as you have probably heard, in Michigan, during a part of the fall and winter. The friends in Michigan speak of her labors in terms of approval, and in every case, so far as I have heard any expression at all, it is believed that she brings to the cause valuable talent as a speaker and as a financial agent.

It seems to me that Northern Illinois is now ripe for the harvest; but the laborers are not only few, but only two, and one of them going at her own charge. I wish the Executive Committee could put an efficient corps of lecturers into this field the coming fall and winter, and we would really want to be one of the number. I believe the State can be revolutionized in a short time. I was never heard with greater attention and earnestness than I have been for ten days past.

I cannot promise much in the way of funds, and yet the prospect is that we shall do much better in Illinois than in Michigan.

Yours, for the conquest of Illinois, A. T. FOSS.

## GRATIFYING TESTIMONY.

CLEVELAND, Oswego Co., (N. Y.), Feb. 5, 1857.

DEAR GARRISON: I am clear in saying that much has been done for the oppressed through your faithful agents in this quarter of God's vineyard. I attended the Rome Convention, and had the honor of being called to the chair. I saw Rome hide herself behind a conservative brow, and dare not show her feelings because it was black. The last session made reporter and press talk out. I next met my friends at a small village called Camden, where a small Wesleyan church was well filled. The meetings were fully attended. No other church would open a door to the cause of the slave. I very much admired the spirit of the speakers. Sarah P. Remond acts well her part; she is modest and retiring in her address, but speaks words of thrilling rebuke and appeal in the ears of Northern hearers. The sensation is great wherever she goes. I am not sure that I love Mr. C. L. Remond, A. M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony, for that cannot be doubted. My home should be their home and the home of the oppressed. Aaron Powell held one meeting in our village Cleveland, that did much good, and paved the way for the Remonds. Charles and his sister held two other meetings here that did much good, and either of those meetings was larger than the Rome Convention. When at Rome, I did not ask for the best speakers to come here; but was glad to see my dear friends at Cleveland, who have managed so ably in destroying the Union to save it. I presume to say that our three meetings will do more to enlighten men and free the slaves than a half dozen Conventions in Rome or Utica. I am glad that I am not a Roman citizen, if to be such is to be a conservative.

N. B. I believe of a truth, that if Charles and Sarah P. Remond could hold one or more meetings in the different school districts of this or any other county, much would be done for the slave that cities and church-going people will not do.

With much respect, JOHN W. LYON.

## KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The House of Representatives at Washington, has passed a resolution annulling all the laws of the Bogus Kansas Legislature, passed at its first session.

The Legislature now in session in Kansas, has made arrangements for the formation and adoption of another constitution. They have so taken their measures that it is altogether probable that the proslavery minority will be able to succeed. Proslavery agents have been appointed to take a list of the voters resident in the territory in April next, and the names thus registered are the persons who alone are to vote for the adoption of the constitution. Of course it will be an easy matter for these men to return a majority of their own way of thinking, and thus all things will be in readiness for the admission of Kansas as a slave state at the first session of the next Congress. And it will avail nothing that a vast majority of the residents of the Territory are Free State men.

The above was crowded out of our last week's paper, since we find in the New York Tribune the following paragraph from its Washington correspondent.

"The opinion is very generally entertained here that the late proceedings of the Kansas Bogus Legislature will accomplish the purposes of the invaders and conquerors of that Territory, so far as to create a Constitution establishing slavery. The acts of the Legislature seem to demonstrate that in the Convention to be held under its direction such a Constitution will be adopted. That Constitution will be framed next September, and presented to Congress next Winter for ratification, and for the admission of Kansas as a slave State. Minnesota, which is now ready, and whose admission the House has already voted for, will be kept back by the Senate until that time, when the plan will be to admit them both together. This is the next humiliation to which the free States are doomed by the Oligarchy. Hopes are entertained that

the scheme may be in some way frustrated by the terror of the Northern dogma, fearing to contaminate the original conspiracy against Kansas, but we have every reason to believe from experience that those hopes will prove to be unfounded. The slaveholders rule this Republic with an iron hand, and the Northern Democrats in Congress, now reduced in numbers, are more than ever subservient to the insupportable domination. The only question has been whether the Southern men would not think it the safest policy to permit Kansas to be a free State, and act accordingly; but this idea appears to be gradually fading out. They seem to have determined that it is best to keep the nose of the North to the grindstone at once. As to what Northern Democratic members of Congress, or Northern Democratic newspapers may say on this subject, it is not of the least consequence. In the first place they don't know what the Southern leaders have determined upon, and without this knowledge their statements are valueless. They have no functions in the matter except to carry out and defend the policy that is dictated to them by those leaders. This they do as they have done hitherto."

The Anti-Slavery Standard has the following just comments upon this passage and its facts from the Tribune.

The writer of the above is Mr. James S. Pike, one of the shrewdest politicians in the United States, and who is rarely mistaken in his forecast of events. The slaveholders are playing their game with consummate skill, while the Republicans by their lack of moral penetration, their want of pluck, and their ostentatious and stupid pretensions of unconditional allegiance to the Union, are utterly incapacitated to resist the gigantic wickedness. So long as the preservation of the Union is regarded by the North as the paramount consideration, and that doctrine is blindly assented to even by the party which professes to be the enemy of slavery, no vital issue with the Oligarchy can be made, and the latter, assured of ultimate submission on the part of the former, has only to press its schemes of villany and gain an easy victory by methods in which experience has made it an adept. What if Kansas does apply for admission to the Union as a slave State, and what if the Northern Democrats do give the slaveholders the votes they need to secure its admission? What have they to fear? Do they not know that the whole of the South is against the oppressor? Will they not quickly submit, and continue to sing paeans to the Union as the source of every political blessing, the grand embodiment of all that is good in heaven and upon earth?

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Our readers will find elsewhere an interesting letter signed "B." It affords another evidence of the insecure tenure by which our citizens hold their liberties. There is little prospect that by any possibility it can be otherwise, while slavery rules triumphant as it has done, ever since the formation of that Union, which admits slaveholders to an equal participation in the effort, through the government, "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty." The justice established, is the justice of kidnapping and the liberty which it secures, is the liberty of slaveholding, with impunity. Such results do legitimately excite distrust of the Union and doubt of its value. How many poor fellows have been the victims of this kind of piracy we have no means of knowing; doubtless there are numbers who are quietly imprisoned sold into slavery for their jail fees, of whom we never hear or know. Occasionally one has the good luck like Solomon Northrop or Anthony Adams, to escape through the most desperate efforts of friends, but we believe these are few, compared with those whose history is never known, except upon the plantations where they toil, and suffer, and die.

The suggestions of our correspondent in regard to the publication of Wendell Phillips speech in a tract form, is good; and we shall be glad to learn that the Publication Committee by throwing it into that form, have contributed to its wide circulation among the people.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER.—For several weeks past we have failed to receive Mr. Douglass' paper. Has he intentionally cut our acquaintance, or is it some oversight?

## News of the Week.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Congressional Investigating Committee have reported that there exists sufficient evidence of the corruption and bribery of four members of that body to warrant their expulsion, and it is accordingly recommended. The members specified are William A. Gilbert, Orasmus B. Matteson, and Francis S. Edwards of New York and William W. Welch of Connecticut. These seem to have been rather unfortunate scamps, as they only consented to the crime but never received the consideration. Whether it is thought best not to expose successful villains, or whether these are the only guilty persons in Congress we are not informed. The expulsion of Siminton the reporter whose communication to a New York paper originated the investigation, is also recommended.

The Grand Jury in the Burdell murder case, after a thorough investigation, have indicted Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as the murderers; held Snodgrass to bail as a witness, and unconditionally discharged the daughters.

Mrs. ANTONY BROWN BLACKWELL has addressed a memorial to the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of Women's Rights. It was received in the House of Representatives, and referred to a select committee of five.

LABORERS IN LONDON.—In a late Tribune we find the following statement of the destitution of the laborers in London:

We have heretofore had occasion to notice the discontent and suffering prevailing among the laboring classes of London. Unusual numbers of them are out of employment; some 50,000 able-bodied men, as we hear, are holding meetings and marching in procession to an extent which the press of that city apparently fears to notice. There are hundreds of gangs, all behaving with the utmost order, bearing their tools on their shoulders, parading in the West End daily. They generally sing the "Song of the Shirt," or else utter in a chant, the burden of which is, "Why have we no work to do?"

MISSOURI POLITICS.—In the House of Representatives of Missouri, on the afternoon of the 26th ult., Mr. Darnes offered a resolution declaring the emancipation of the slaves in the States unjust to the slaveholders. Mr. Reid, the commander of the Russian army which burnt Osawatimie, made a speech denouncing the introduction of the resolution as designing only to get up a discussion, which would be injurious to the State. Having used some menacing language towards Mr. Darnes, the latter responded, that he could be found at his hotel, &c. Mr. Reid retorted, that he ought to be in the penitentiary; whereupon Mr. Darnes answered that Reid ought to have been in the penitentiary before he fought the battle of Osawatimie. Mr. Reid then walked down the aisle, seized him and knocked him down. Darnes got up, and raised a tumbler to throw at Reid, who drew his bowie knife, and attempted to rush upon his victim but was prevented. No notice of this affair was taken by the House. In the joint session of the Legislature, just previous to this, a long discussion had taken place on emancipation.

HERBERT IN CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Colfax, from the Committee on Elections, to which the house referred a petition of 2200 citizens of California, asking the expulsion from the House of Mr. Herbert, for taking the water Kaiting, reported that the petition was accompanied by no proof, and no authority was given the Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, therefore it was not for the House to determine what further action should be taken.

Mr. Herbert remarked that he was credibly informed by Californians now here, that this petition was got up in the Vigilance Committee room in San Francisco. He said, however, that one man of them ever voted for him, and they were considered a band of outlaws. He looked on the petition as coming from that quarter.

Mr. Colfax said this petition was not referred to the Committee until the 16th inst., hence it would be seen that they had acted as promptly as the time allowed.

On motion of Mr. Boyce, the report was tabled.

We learn from the Western Press, that the Legislature of Iowa, at this winter's session, registered all laws on the Statute Book of that State, prohibiting "negroes, Mulattoes and Indians," from becoming competent witnesses against white men in Courts of justice. This is as it should be. There is no reason in nature, why an other man should not readily be believed on oath as a white man. It is high time that such wicked prejudices were abolished. What has the color of a man's skin to do with his telling the truth, or casting an intelligent ballot? About as much as a goat has in producing an eclipse of the sun. What blind fanaticism!—Political Additionalist.

The Louisville Times, a strong pro-slavery Democratic paper, published in Louisville, Ky., has gone down for want of support. The Slavery Democracy (which by the way, is no Democracy at all), has started out nine processes in Newport and Covington and has now slain this able edited paper. It is not taken sides with Slavery, would have been richly sustained, and been an ornament to the State. So much for taking sides against labor. Hon. Preston S. Brooks and the Times expired at the same period. Is it not visible that the hand of God is against the oppressor?—New York (Ky.) Daily News, Jan. 28.

SLAVES UNLIMITED.—The Fredericksburg, (Va.) Herald of the 29th, learns that by the will of the late Mrs. Mary Hill, all the slaves belonging to her estate, numbering some thirty-six, have been set free. It is believed that they have a choice of going to Liberia, or to Liberia, or to a free State. As the will provides that they are not to go empty-handed to either quarter, some years will probably elapse before its objects can be fully consummated.

Neal Dow goes to England, as we learn, about the first of April, at the urgent solicitation of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the African Trade. The arrangements for the series of monster meetings at all the great centres of population throughout England, Ireland and Scotland.

A "personal liberty bill," relative to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature. It directs trial by jury to be provided for persons claimed, punishes false and malicious arrests of persons as fugitive slaves with \$1000 fine, and gives power to county courts to grant writs of habeas corpus.

Seventy vessels owned or insured in the United States, were lost in January, value of vessels, \$832,000, value of cargoes, \$1,367,000, value of cargoes not ascertained probably \$200,000 more.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The Committee on State Affairs, in the Michigan Senate, has reported favorably to extending the right of suffrage to females. When the ladies vote we shall need no special police force on election days.

The Price Current of Cincinnati publishes a full statement of Pork Packing in the West. Returns from 170 places were received, and the footings show a decrease as compared with last season of 25 per cent in number, and also a deficiency in weight 34 per cent, making a total falling off 31 per cent.

It may be interesting to the ardent native Americans to know that Rev. Bernard Keenan, Catholic Priest at Lancaster, Pa., gave a select dinner party on the 12th to the president elect at the parsonage, with several distinguished representatives of the Romish hierarchy were present, and which Mr. Buchanan seemed to enjoy exceedingly. Is it not startling?

No less than ten bridges are already built, projected, or in process of construction, across the Mississippi river, at various points above St. Louis.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer that the Hon. Edward Everett has placed in the hands of trustees \$12,000 at 7 per cent interest, and \$5,000 at 6 per cent interest—the proceeds of his oration—for the benefit of the Mt. Vernon fund.

SLAVE EXEMPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Mississippiian that the Senate of Mississippi, on the 19th inst., after a long and interesting discussion, adopted, by a vote of 20 to 5, the following amendment, offered by Mr. Ellet, to the Court bill, exempting a portion of slave property from sale under execution: Exempting "one slave, to be selected by the debtor, if he have more than one; and should such debtor select to retain a female slave, then all the children of such female, under the age of twenty years, shall likewise be exempted."

This is similar to acts passed in other Southern States for the protection and encouragement of Slavery. As a specimen of class legislation, it will not prove very palatable to the non-slaveholding population of the South.

A report has recently been submitted to the Board of Education in New York city, which estimated on satisfactory grounds, that there are between thirty and forty thousand children in that city, between the ages of five and sixteen, who are growing up in ignorance and vagabondism, and teaching themselves to be future marauders upon society.

DEATH OF DR. KANE.—From the Cincinnati Gazette of Feb. 24th:

Our telegraphic dispatches this morning announce that the remains of Dr. Kane were brought to New Orleans yesterday from Havana. They will be sent up the river by the steamer J. Woodruff, and will pass Cincinnati on their way East.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia in the year 1822, and had accordingly just entered upon his thirty-fifth year. He was a student of the University of Virginia, and graduated as doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. Soon after, he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. Nearly one third of his life was passed in foreign countries. He travelled in Ceylon and India, ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and visited the slave factories on the coast of Africa from Cape Mount to the River Benue, and obtained access to the barons of Dahomey.

His adventures in the Mexican war were well known, and form a part of the history of the country. When the first American expedition started in search of Sir John Franklin, he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico on the coast guard cutter, the Albatross, and immediately volunteered for the Arctic enterprise, and went out as senior surgeon of the expedition. His last Arctic expedition is known to all our readers. He has fallen before the noon of life, but had already reached a full meridian of fame.

## PREPARE TO PUCKER.

The Charleston Mercury, after reviewing the late Senatorial elections in the North, thus sums up the case:

This, then, is the state of the case. The House of Representatives, composed of a large majority from the North, is hopelessly against us. The President elect, a Northern man, has owed his success almost exclusively to Southern votes. The Senate—the great conservative body of the Confederacy—is now assailed, and assailed with such force that we have every reason to believe that the majority, in favor of moderate and peaceful measures, will soon be undermined and lost. What have we left? What can we do for ourselves but prepare to separate from a Confederacy that has proved itself nothing but a union of opposites—in an attempt to reconcile what is irreconcilable? And the oftener the attempt is made to conciliate these two sections, the broader and more glaring appears the chasm that separates them. It is these very attempts at compromise that light up the guilt of each, for it is not a difference of opinion, or conviction, but an unforgiving strife of enmity. How are we to reconcile this? How are we to hope that those who hold us in enmity, and who are taught to do so from their very infancy, and who have no means of correcting their prejudices, are ever to be reconciled to us, and to acknowledge a common faith and brotherhood in the interests of our political union?

THE EFFECT OF SLAVERY UPON THE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH.—The Hon. Cassius M. Clay delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Central Republican Union, in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. His subject was, "The Effect of Slavery upon the Poor Whites of the South." After briefly introducing the subject he went on to reason by analogy and facts, presenting many favorable comparisons, well sustained by undeniable statistics, showing that the tendency of slavery had ever been and ever would continue to be, opposed to progressive science. He reviewed the conduct of public men in the various States of the South since the Revolution in 1776, which he characterized as but the beginning of the great revolution which is now going on, and which was likely soon to inaugurate a new and more liberal system of politics, and teach men, of whatever class their sense of duty to the Republic, and their real duty to the young men of the age to work unceasingly in this great movement, as they owed it to their successors, in virtue of the boon they themselves had received at the hands of their fathers. Mr. Clay finished his lecture with a graceful and telling peroration, showing that the development of all true science was attested by its progressive power and its influence over the minds and morals of the universal people.

This address was in no way inferior to any previous effort of Mr. Clay, but was one of those magnificent displays of substantial eloquence which leave the impression of greatness and goodness on the minds of an attentive and appreciative audience. There were over 2,000 persons present.

The Carolinian mentions the names of no less than a dozen celebrities who are ambitious to succeed Mr. Brooks as the representative of the "90" District.

MINISTERS HUNG AND WHIPPED TO DEATH.—Not here in Boston, nor anywhere in New England, of course. Some ministers here have been guilty of preaching truth and humanity in spite of the falsehood and tyranny advocated by politicians, but they have not been whipped yet, nor hung. But all through the South some scores of men have been stoned, and some free, and some free, and out of the jaws of the judicious restraints and cautions intended between an infuriated populace and the objects of their indignation, lest the innocent should suffer, without trial by jury, without the privilege of counsel, without recourse to law, these guilty together, have been whipped till they died, or barbarously hung to a tree by a cord. So little respect has been shown for the image of God in man. And it is surprising to see how many of these victims are preachers.

These preachers it is fair to be presumed—so slight is the prevalence of heresy in the South—are Baptists and Methodists, with now and then a Presbyterian. Men ordained by the churches, or at least permitted authoritatively to expound the Scriptures, and to give the black man to a holy life. And now sized in a moment, charged with intent to kill that they might themselves be free, they are hurried into eternity. And what have the churches to say? Not a word. "Dumb as dead dogs." "Order must be preserved." "Obedience to the powers that be." What a parody to tyranny! What a perversion of logic for Satan. Well may we wonder that a just God should allow such tyranny, and trouble when we think of the nature before such a country, unless it repented of its sin and bring forth fruit meet for repentance.—Zion's Herald.

## OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Salem on the 21st inst., MARTHA INGRAM, relict of the late Joseph Ingram, aged 72 years.

On the 19th inst. at his residence near this place, ANTHONY GONOWER aged about 45 years.

In Philadelphia on the 18th inst., CHAS. W. WHITFOOD, 20, son of Dr. C. T. Whitfood of New Castle, Pa. The young man was student of Medicine in Philadelphia, and under the influence of some mental delusion, terminated his existence by taking Prussic Acid.

The Philadelphia papers connect this unfortunate affair with an intelligent and highly respectable lady of this place; and statements have been made to her detriment. We have reason to believe that those most interested in, and best acquainted with the facts of the case are satisfied that the whole course of the lady towards him was prompted by the most honorable and best of intentions. The Republican says:—"We have received information from a reliable source that many of the circumstances connected with the affair as published in the Philadelphia papers, wear a very different aspect from what they would if the facts in the case were all known."

"For some time previous to his death, owing to confinement and a too close application to study, his mind had got into a condition that might have been anything else than sane. The lady spoken of as his correspondent, as well as her husband, had, for some months previous to his death, been trying, by every means at their command, to ward off the fatal catastrophe. He had before threatened, and at one time attempted, self-destruction. It was owing to this condition of things entirely, that the lady in question, by the advice of her husband, was induced to make some statements, which, for any other motive than to save his life, she never could have endorsed. We make these remarks in simple justice to the parties concerned."

We have conversed with Dr. Pearson, formerly his medical preceptor in this place, and the husband of the lady alluded to above. He informs us that Charles was while with him an attentive student, evincing quick perceptions and more than ordinary talent. His mind was marked by some peculiarities, which, aggravated by disease, induced the unfortunate catastrophe. Both Dr. and Mrs. Pearson have been valuable and watchful friends to the young man, and we believe their course has throughout met the cordial approbation of his parents. To them we tender our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

## Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Feb. 26.

Miss E. Kuhn, Galesburg,	\$2.00
D. D. F. Larimore, Hope,	2.00
James Miller, Mount Erie,	2.00
John Starr, Grand Rapids,	1.00
Fanny Dean, Lindenville,	75
Graven Hill, Findlay,	2.00
Adam Bloss, Orland,	3.00
Jonathan Haddeson, Dublin,	1.00
Harriet De G. Fuller, Plymouth,	1.00
Luther A. Briggs,	1.50
John Smith, Salem,	1.50

## The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact, or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 37 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty-four cents for these in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

## Speech of Mr. Monroe, of Lorain.

Delivered in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OHIO, on the 25th January, 1857, on the Bill proposing to amend Art. 5, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the word "white," in paragraph first, neatly stitched and bound. Price, single copy 5 cents. 12 copies will be sent for 50 cents, postage prepaid. Address, SCHOUER & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

## HUNT'S Portable and Permanent Fence, AND Unsnagging Gate Post.

Patented in England, 1856, and fully illustrated and described in the "Ohio Farmer," January 24th, 1857.

The Ohio State Fair, for 1856, gave a Diploma for this FENCE, and one also for the Gate Post.

HOW SIMPLE!—HOW STRONG!—HOW CHEAP! What an admirable substitute for a Post! "I think as much of that portable, unsnagging GATE POST as I do of the Fence. It is like that Universal Brace, reaching to the top of the Fence!" "No danger of its blowing over!"—are some of the exclamations of those who see this Fence—all objections to former attempts to get up a substitute for the ordinary fences removed, and removed without injury. Two boards per panel will make a good Cattle Fence—adapted to an uneven ground—costs but 68 cts. per rod, (4 1/2 ft. high, and lumber at \$1 per 100 ft.), and being all above ground, will last twice as long as a fence below ground. It is a portable, unsnagging Gate Post, which is indispensable to a portable Fence. Decided to be the best self-supporting Fence yet made, by such men as Gen. S. F. Cary, Scott & Hedges, (Little Giant), J. R. Holmes, Mar's A. Peacock, (the old pioneer plow maker), Alex. Self, &c., and farmers and mechanics generally.

GREAT SPECULATION for any enterprising farmer, mechanic, or saw-mill proprietor, in the purchase of Township, Railroad, or County Rights, or other rights, or rights with full description, enclosed a postage stamp, and address DR. JAS. G. HUNT & CO., Box 1529, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM RIGHTS, one to five acres, \$1—eight to fifteen acres, \$1.50—fifteen to seventy acres, at 10 cts. per acre—one hundred acres, \$8; second do., \$7, and every hundred thereafter at \$5 additional.

If you have no Agents, Farmers, by sending name in full, number of acres in farm, the township, county, State and amount, as above, deducting twenty per cent. for all sums over \$5, will receive a deed by return mail.

Registered Letters at our risk—change to be sent in postage stamps. The patentee of this Fence has nearly perfected a simple Self-Opening Gate, (extra cost, about \$3 per gate), which those forwarding amounts for Farm Rights, will have the right to use, when patented, without additional cost.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm of 107 acres, with a large commodious and well-furnished House—a good Barn, horse stable and all other necessary out-buildings, and a large pond, and on good terms. It is situated in Carroll County, one-fourth of a mile from Leesburgh, near a depot on the Shenandoah and Indiana Railroad. The country is healthy, the land good, water abundant and of excellent quality, and the Farm well stocked with a variety of excellent fruit.

IOWA LANDS will be taken in part payment.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, or on the premises of Dec. 18, 1856. JACOB MILLISACK.

## BARNABY & ARNOLD.

Wish to announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity, and to the public generally, that they have just received at their CLOTHING STORE, North Side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio: A new, extensive and superior stock of Goods, suitable for the FALL & WINTER TRADE. Our assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sateens, Satins, Velvets, Furred Silks, &c., &c., with Trimmings of all kinds to match, will be sold by the Yard or Made up to Order, at prices and in a manner that will compare favorably with those of any similar establishment in Salem or elsewhere. And in good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Consisting of Frocks, Dresses, and Business Coats; Overcoats, Cloaks, Vests, Pantalons, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c. Our Terms of Sale for the future are READY PAY!!

which will enable us to sell a little better goods at a little lower prices than could be afforded on the credit system.

We think we can suit our customers with what ever they may want in our line, and we invite all desiring to purchase, to call, judge for themselves, and act accordingly. BARNABY & ARNOLD.

October 18, 1856.

## ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

## Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO. Engines of the best patterns built to order, on reasonable terms. June 21, 1856—ly.

## HIDES! HIDES!!

3000 HIDES Wanted, for which I will pay 64 cents a pound. Also, Sheep pelts bought at E. ELDRIDGE'S Leather Store. Salem, Nov. 8, 1856—p.

## Botanic Medicine.

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO. MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-street, between the Canal street and Lunatic-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.

Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1856.

## Cash for Staves!!

The Subscriber will pay Cash for Staves of the following dimensions: Pipe Staves 4 1/2 feet long, 3 inches wide, 1 1/2 inch thick, \$17 per thousand. Barrel Staves, 33 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, 1 inch thick, heart edge, and Headings, 12 inches long, 7 inches wide, and from 1 to 1 1/2 inch thick; heart edge, \$10 for 700 staves and 500 pieces heading. Also, \$12 per thousand for heading alone. All from good White Oak, free from worm holes, well made, and delivered at either of the Railroad Stations east of Alliance, H. P. ADAMS, One-half mile south of Salem, on the Lisbon Road, Jan. 21, 57—af.

## LARGE SALE OF Fall and Winter Goods!!

We beg leave to announce to our numerous patrons the commencement of our SEMI-ANNUAL Sales, preparatory to taking our annual invoice of stock; also to make room for our early Spring Goods, which we promise to our friends as early in the Spring as the season will warrant. We have now in the market at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a large and varied stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as